(c) and (d) On the recommendations of the Screening Committee, the proposal of the Pathshala has been accepted in principle, for the following academic and non-academic staff. Their scale of pay correspond to those of corresponding categories in first grade degree colleges in the State:—

Academic Staff

1.	Principal . . .	—1
2.	Lecturer (Sahitya) . .	—2
3.	„ (Vyakarna) .	—1
4.	„ (Jyotish) . .	—1
5.	„ (Darshana) .	—1
6.	„ (Karmakand) .	—1
7.	Lecturer (Modern subjects: Hindi and English)	—2

Admn. Staff

Library clerk . . .	
Asstt.	1
Typist	1

Group-D Staff

Peon	—2
Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar .	—1

Approval of the budget of the institution by the Govt. now does not arise because first of all the Managing Committee of the Pathshala is to consider the matter.

(e) and (f) As per the recommendations of the Screening Committee the present incumbent on the post of Principal is acting as such, pending regular appointment to the post.

Production of Nuclear Energy

2297. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present share of nuclear energy in the total energy in the country in terms of installed capacity and the actual production;

(b) whether Government propose to step up the share of nuclear energy in the near future; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) The share of the installed capacity of nuclear energy units in commercial operation in the total installed capacity in the country as of April, 1990 is about 2 per cent. During the financial year 1989-90, nuclear electricity from these units accounted for about 1.9 per cent of the total electricity generated in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The plan is to set up a total of 10,000 MWe of nuclear installed capacity by the turn of this century or soon after. This will, however, depend on clearances for additional units and the resource position.

Technology for disposal of Nuclear wastes

2298. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present system for the disposal of nuclear-waste in India;

(b) whether there has been a breakthrough in the technology for making the disposal of nuclear waste, safe and hazard free;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above are in the negative whether any research is being conducted in India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) (i) Radioactivity from liquid effluents is firstly removed to a very low safe level before discharging the effluents to the environment.

(ii) The radioactive waste thus removed is immobilised by solidification in suitable inert media.